

VII. *On New Longicornia from Africa and Madagascar.*
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PLATE IX.

THE following paper forms a slight contribution to our knowledge of the Longicorn fauna of Africa and Madagascar. In addition to describing some new genera and species, I have endeavoured to put right a few of the errors which have crept into the catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. There remain to be made many more corrections, chiefly referring to the synonymy and generic position of species, and I hope, at a future time, to be able to devote a paper specially to this subject.

PRIONIDÆ.

Closterus oculatus, n. s.

♂. Oculis supra subtusque fere contiguus: antennis articulo tertio quam scapo fere duplo longiori; prothorace supra sparsim punctato et vage fulvo-pubescente, lateraliter utrinque uni-dentato; elytris sparsim punctulatis, postice subcoriaceis, singulisque obsolete quadri-costatis. Long. 28, lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Madagascar.

Eyes almost touching below as well as above. Prothorax sparsely tawny pubescent above, somewhat sparsely and rather feebly punctured; the lateral margins each with a single median tooth, the antero-lateral angles subobtuse, the postero-lateral angles rounded. Scutellum punctured at the sides, smooth in the middle. Elytra subcoriaceous, very feebly and very sparsely punctured, each with four raised lines. Antennæ with the third joint nearly twice as long as the scape, the fourth and following joints (the eleventh excepted) subequal or gradually decreasing in length.

From *C. flabellicornis*, Serv. (the only other species of the genus of which the male has been described), the present species differs, *inter alia*, by the sub-contiguity of the eyes below, by the different form of the lateral margins of the prothorax, by the greater relative length

of the third joint of the antennæ, by the much feebler and sparser punctuation of the elytra, as well by the more distinct raised lines on the latter. The remaining two species of the genus—*C. major*, Waterh., and *C. janus*, Thoms.—have been described from female forms only; and their characters do not permit me to regard the form just described as the male of either.

Closterus serraticornis, n. s.

♂. Fusco-ferrugineus; oculis magnis supra fere contiguis, subtus approximatis; antennis corpore longioribus, articulis a tertio ad decimum apice intus angulatum productis; prothorace crebre subrugosoque punctato, pube sparsa fulvo-ferruginea oblecto, marginibus lateralibus angulis posticis subrotundatis; elytris subcoriaceis, sparsim punctulatis, singulisque lineis elevatis quinque vel sex; pectore dense punctulato, et fulvo-ferrugineo pubescente; abdomine breviter sparsimque pubescente et sparsim punctulato; pedibus sat dense punctulatis, femoribus pubescentibus. Long. 33—35, lat. 11 mm.

Hab. Madagascar.

Eyes almost touching above, about a millimetre apart below. Prothorax much broader than long, very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, clothed with a sparse and rather long tawny red pubescence; the lateral margins with the median tooth distinct, the anterior angles scarcely prominent, the posterior angles obtuse and almost rounded. Elytra somewhat coriaceous, rather sparsely punctulate, and each with five or six raised longitudinal lines which do not reach the apex and of which some are almost obsolete. Body underneath, the abdomen excepted, densely punctulate and clothed with a longish reddish tawny pubescence; abdomen sparsely punctulate, and with a short and very sparse pubescence. The legs thickly enough punctulate, and the femora with a rather long pubescence. Antennæ about a fourth longer than the body, with the joints, from the third to the tenth, each produced at its inner apical termination into an acutely angular tooth.

The present species is very distinct by the structure of its antennæ, and ought to be, perhaps, on this account, formed into a separate genus; but as I find no other character of sufficient importance by which to separate it, I think it best to place it in the genus *Closterus*.

ANCENE (*Monodesminæ*), n. g.

Head large and, together with the eyes, nearly as broad as the prothorax in the middle; very convex below, mandibles horizontal. Palpi with their last joint quite cylindrical. Eyes large, closely approximated above, moderately separated below, reaching almost to the base of the mandibles in front. Prothorax transverse, rather short, obtusely dilated at the middle of each side, and provided with a lateral carina which curves down on each side from the posterior border to reach as far as the outer termination of the coxal cavity. Elytra rounded at the apex, each with a single longitudinal keel placed on the disk. Antennæ longer than the body (σ), with the scape rather short, the third joint almost twice as long as the scape, the fourth and following joints slightly and gradually decreasing in length. With the joints from the third to the tenth compressed towards the inner border, and each angulate at its inner apical termination. Legs subequal, the posterior a little longer; femora rather short, strongly enough compressed and dilated. Anterior coxæ strongly transverse; the anterior cotyloid cavities widely enough open behind.

This genus has been necessary for the reception of *A. nigrita*, Chev., a species altogether foreign to the genus *Oeme*, in which Chevrolat and Andrew Murray had placed it, and one on which Murray relied to support his favourite theory of a connection between the fauna of Africa and South America. The genus forms one of the connecting links between the *Prionidæ* and *Cerambycidæ*, and, according to Lacordaire's system, ought to be placed in the former rather than in the latter family. The palpi are of a form very exceptional in both these families, and resemble more those of the *Lamiidæ*.

Type:—*A. nigrita*.

Oeme nigrita, Chev. Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, 1855, p. 183.

Oeme nigrita, Murr. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 4 Ser., vol. vi., p. 166, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Hab. Old Calabar.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Xystrocera chalybeata, n. sp.

Chalybeata, subopaca; prothorace minutissime creberrimeque punctulatis, dorso postice (σ) plaga, scutiforma, subnitida; elytris rugoso-punctatis, singulis lineis duabus vel tribus vix elevatis;

antennis (♂) corpore plus sesqui-longioribus, articulis quinque primis scabrosis, (♀) corpore vix brevioribus. Long. 11—13 mm.

Hab. Nyassa.

Almost wholly of a dull steel blue colour, with the antennæ inclined to black. Prothorax very densely and finely punctulate. Elytra rugosely punctured, each with two or three very feebly raised longitudinal lines, apices somewhat obliquely rounded.

♂. With the prothorax slightly longer than broad, with a scutiform subnitid space on the disk posteriorly; with the antennæ more than half as long again as the body, with the first five joints thicker and scabrous. Abdomen steel blue, with what appears to be the last dorsal segment modified into a broad bifurcate process, with a somewhat similarly shaped but smaller process, beneath it, with both these processes projecting beyond the apex of the fifth ventral segment.

♀. With the prothorax broader than long, the disk destitute of a shining space. With the antennæ scarcely as long as the body, with the scape scabrous, the four following joints somewhat asperately punctured. Abdomen underneath fulvous brown, with the apex of the last segment steel blue.

In this species the scape of the antennæ is provided at the apex with a sharp carina, limiting a smooth terminal groove, but it is not produced into a spinous or angulate process on the inner side, as is the case with the majority of the species of the genus.

Allogaster unicolor, n. s.

A. geniculata affinis et similis, sed differt antennis rufo-testaceis, pedibus fere omnino testaceis; processu prosterni postice abrupte angustata.

Hab. Nyassa? and Natal.

Reddish testaceous, with a faint tawny ochreous pubescence. Prothorax briefly and sharply enough spined on the middle of each side; the disk with a callosity in the middle, and with two small and very feebly raised tubercles anteriorly. Elytra closely punctured, conjointly rounded at the apex. Legs testaceous, with the extreme apical border of the femora blackish. Antennæ wholly reddish testaceous. Each of the first four abdominal segments (♂) with a large transverse tomentose depression.

The prosternal process has, in the present species, a form unlike that of any Cerambycid known to me. This

process is moderately broad in front, is slightly dilated at the point where it arches over to bend down behind the coxæ, and behind the dilatation is abruptly narrowed. The anterior coxal cavities remain widely enough open behind. In *A. geniculata*, Thoms., the prosternal process has a somewhat similar form, but from the postmedian dilatation it is gradually narrowed to its posterior extremity, the latter being somewhat pointed. The mesosternal process in both species is broader than the prosternal, is feebly and triangularly emarginate in the middle of its apical border, and on each side posteriorly has a small process abutting against the coxa. There are two male examples of the new species in the collection. The female of the genus has not been described, and is still unknown to me. Lacordaire and Thomson placed *Corethrogaster annulipes*, Chev., (described from the female only) in the genus; but this species, as well as the *Heterogaster semifemoratum* of Chevrolat, belong to the genus *Parame* of Aurivillius.

Taurotagus brevipennis, n. s.

Rufo-brunneis, pube holosericea grisea obtectus; prothorace lateraliter et supra inæquali nec plicato; elytris (♂) prothorace triplo-longioribus; elytris (♀) prothorace plus triplo longioribus. Long. 25—30 mm.

Hab. Yoruba (Capt. Moloney), Sierra Leone.

Reddish brown, with a rather thin silvery grey pubescence, which on the elytra gives reflections like watered silk. Prothorax uneven towards the sides, with four feeble obtuse tubercles on the disk. Elytra rounded at the apex, those of the male three times as long as the prothorax in the middle; those of the female a little more than three times as long. Antennæ in the male about a fourth longer than the body, in the female surpassing but little the middle of the elytra. Prosternal process vertical or subvertical behind. Head underneath, between the eyes, without a distinct groove or ridge.

This species has all the characters which Lacordaire has given for the genus *Taurotagus*, with the exception that the prothorax is not transversely wrinkled, but is made uneven by some obtuse and feebly raised tubercles.

HERCODERA, n. g.

Head with the antennal tubers scarcely raised, with the front short, with the eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, and scarcely surpassing the insertion of the antennæ in front. Antennæ sparsely ciliate, a little longer than the body (?), with the scape subelavate, shorter than the third joint, the fourth joint about equal in length to the scape, the fifth to the eighth subequal, each slightly shorter than the third, the last three joints decreasing in length; the third and fourth joints each armed with a small spine at the apex, some of the following joints also provided with an exceedingly minute spine. Prothorax longer than broad, slightly angular and unarmed at the sides, and somewhat constricted just before the base. Elytra nearly linear, and subtruncate or rounded at the apex. Legs moderately long, with the femora stalked at the base, and gradually swollen beyond the middle; with the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two succeeding joints combined. Prosternal process rather narrow; feebly arched; scarcely dilated at its posterior extremity. Mesosternal process nearly flat. Anterior cotyloid cavities open behind. Intermediate cotyloid cavities closed on the outside.

I have placed this genus near *Atesta*, in the group *Phoracanthinæ*, though it might equally as well, perhaps, be placed in the group *Callidiopsinæ*. The presence of spines on the antennæ is, however, very exceptional in the latter, while it is characteristic of the former group.

Hercodera fasciata, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 1).

Rufo-testaceis, antennis pedibusque (femoribus medio exceptis) nigris; prothorace reticulato-punctato; elytris dense fortiterque punctatis, æneo-viridis, fascia lata testacea quæ pars major pone medium. Long. 10 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Masai-land (*F. J. Jackson, Esq.*).

Reddish testaceous, with a few scattered greyish hairs. Head obsoletely punctured. Prothorax at the sides and above covered with broad shallow regular punctures, giving it a finely reticulated appearance. Elytra very thickly and strongly punctured, with the punctures becoming finer and less dense posteriorly; metallic green, with a very broad transverse testaceous band beginning a little behind the basal third, and extending as far as the apical fourth of the elytra; this band slightly triangularly produced along the suture in front. Apices of the elytra feebly truncate, almost rounded. Legs black, with the thickened clavate portion of the femora reddish testaceous. Antennæ black.

METOBRIUM (*Obrinae*), n. g.

Head large, broad between the eyes, attenuated posteriorly, concave between the antennal tubercles; with the eyes prominent, coarsely faceted, feebly emarginate in front, widely separated above. Antennæ more than half as long again as the body, with the third and fourth joints short, subequal, together scarcely longer than the scape; with the fifth and following joints compressed, each longer than the third and fourth combined. Prothorax twice as long as broad, horizontal for a short distance at the base, thence inclined upwards and anteriorly bent forwards so as to form with the head a sub-semicircular curve; the middle of each side with an obtuse tubercle or angle, in front of and behind which the prothorax is slightly constricted. Elytra linear, a little retracted and truncate at the apex, with the lateral margins sinuate in the middle. First segment of the abdomen as long as the three following united. Prosternal process subhorizontal posteriorly, and produced a short distance behind the cotyloid cavities; the latter completely closed in behind. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

Type:—*Metobrium elegans*, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1887, p. 334, pl. 3, fig. 9.

A figure of this species and a very full description have been given by M. Fairmaire, but he has erroneously referred it to the genus *Obriacum*, of Thomson. From this genus it is at once separated by the greater width of the head, the length and curvature of the thorax, and the different relative proportions of the basal joints of the antennæ.

The genus *Obriacum* is, as pointed out in M. Lamecre's supplement, synonymous with the previously characterised *Ossibia* of Pascoe.

HYPARGYRA, n. g.

Head concave between the antennal tubercles; front subvertical, a little broader than long, feebly transversely impressed near the base. Antennæ a little longer than the body, with joint 3 much longer than the scape, with joints 4—6 subequal, each shorter than 3rd, with joints 7—10 gradually decreasing in length, 11th longer than 10th. Eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate. Prothorax sub-cylindrical, a little longer than broad, feebly rounded and unarmed at the sides, and very slightly constricted at the base. Scutellum forming a nearly equilateral triangle. Elytra slightly

and gradually narrowed posteriorly; apices obtusely rounded. Femora clavate; the posterior, longer and more gradually thickened, surpassing the elytra behind; first joint of posterior tarsus longer than the two succeeding joints combined. Front coxæ spherical, not angulate on the outside, their cotyloid cavities completely closed behind. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside. Abdomen with five visible segments, the fifth scarcely as long as the fourth, and rounded at the apex. Female stouter than the male, with the antennæ a little shorter than the body, with the eleventh joint scarcely longer than the tenth, and with joints 7—11 slightly dilated and compressed.

Following Lacordaire's system, this genus must be placed in the *Callichrominæ*, in which group it seems to come nearest to *Ionthodes*. It is easily distinguished from the latter by the form of the prothorax, and by the scape rounded, not angulate, at its inner apical border.

Hypargyra cribripennis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 2, ♂).

Niger, elytris viridis, sub-nitidis, versus suturam purpureo-cyaneis: capite punctato; prothorace foveolato-punctato, vitta utrinque, et vittis duabus obsoletis medio disci argenteo-sericeis; elytris fortiter et creberrime punctatis; pedibus piceis sparsim punctatis, femoribus quatuor anticis rufis; antennis nigris, scapo dense punctato, corpore subtus argenteo-pubescente. Long. 14 and 17; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., ♂ and ♀.

Hab. Mamboia, Mpwapwa (E. Africa).

Black. Head with a faint silky white pubescence; strongly enough punctured. Prothorax above with close foveolate punctures; with a few small smooth spaces; with a distinct silvery white or fulvous vitta on each side, and two almost obsolete vittæ along the middle of the disk. Elytra of a fine metallic green, passing to purplish blue towards the suture and external margin; covered with very strong and confluent punctures, which give to them a rasp-like appearance. Body underneath with a silvery pubescence, somewhat denser in the female. In the female specimen before me the legs are entirely dark brown, in the male the four anterior femora are red.

The characters of the male have been drawn up from one of two specimens in Mr. Bates's collection; those of the female from a specimen in the British Museum collection.

Compsomera nigricollis, n. s.

Capite fusco-ferrugineo; prothorace nigro, opaco, dense subrugoso punctato; elytris chalybeato-cyaneis, fasciis longitudinalibus a basi ultra medium extensis, nigris; versus basin dense asperato-punctatis, versus apicem minute et subdense granulosis: corpore subtus atro-fusco, leviter griseo-sericeo-pubescente; antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis, femoribus leviter rugoso-punctatis; scapo antennarum scabroso. Long. 27 mm.

Hab. Mamboia (E. Africa).

Head obscure reddish brown, faintly punctured in front. Prothorax dull black, very densely punctured. Elytra of a metallic blue, tinted with violet posteriorly; with two longitudinal black fasciæ on each, and a common triangular black fascia all united at the base; with the outermost or marginal fascia of each elytron broad, dilated posteriorly, and cut away obliquely behind, the inner fascia narrow, attenuated posteriorly, and united at its extremity with the outer fascia. Towards the base the elytra are closely and somewhat asperately punctured, posteriorly the punctures are replaced by minute and dense granules. Body underneath blackish brown, with a faint greyish white pubescence giving silvery reflections in certain lights. Legs and antennæ reddish brown; the femora somewhat rugosely punctured; the scape of the antennæ scabrous.

From the other described species of the genus easily distinguished by having the prothorax almost wholly black.

Mecaspis mina, n. s.

Chalybeato-cyanea, nitida; prothoracis disco glabro, postice sat dense punctulato; scutello modice elongato, transversim rugoso; elytris basi minutissime denseque punctulatis et subtiliter velutinis, deinde glabris nitidis, sparsim punctulatis; corpore subtus chalybeato-cyaneo, nitido; prosterno haud tuberculato; antennis pedibusque nigris, femoribus (basi exceptis) badiis; tarsis supra griseo-pilosis, posterioribus argenteis. Long. 29 mm.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Deep dark blue, passing in places to violet. Prothorax punctulate and very feebly rugulose on the disk, especially towards the sides posteriorly; the anterior and posterior sulci each with two or three feeble transverse ridges. Elytra with the base very minutely and closely punctulate and covered with a faint velvety pile, the remainder glabrous and sparsely and finely punctured.

Legs black; with the femora, except at their bases, chestnut red. The four anterior femora dentate and strongly enough emarginate on the underside towards their extremity.

DOLICHASPIS, n. g.

From *Mecaspis* differs by the more elongated and much smoother scutellum; the femora all unarmed underneath; the mesosternal process flat below, somewhat truncate and subvertical in front.

Dolichaspis scutellata, n. s.

Chalybeato-violacea vel viridi-cyanea; prothoracis disco subtiliter atro-velutino; scutello longissimo ($5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 mm.), minute sparsissimeque punctulato; elytris minutissime creberrimeque punctulatis et tenuiter velutinis, versus apicem glabris et sparsim punctulatis; corpore subtus chalybeato, subnitido; lateribus pectoris abdominisque subtilissime argenteo-sericeis; antennis nigris, dimidium elytrorum paullo excedentibus. Long. 35—36 mm.

Hab. Angola.

Prothorax strongly though somewhat obtusely tubercled on each side; the disk with a faint velvety black pile, with the median line glabrous. Scutellum very long, very sparsely punctulate, and without transverse ridges. Elytra very minutely and closely punctulate on those parts covered by the faint velvety pile; towards the apex and on a narrow space along the middle of each, glabrous and sparsely punctulate. Legs and underside of the body steel blue, sub-nitid; the tarsi above with a shining grey pile. Prosternal process rather broader towards the middle of its length, strongly arched and subvertical behind. Antennæ scarcely differing in the two sexes; reaching to about the apical third of the elytra in the male.

Two specimens, which appear to be male and female, in the Brit. Museum collection. In the male the sixth ventral segment is scarcely visible, and the apex of the fifth is slightly sinuately emarginate; in the female the fifth segment is rounded at the apex.

Hypatium splendidum, n. s.

Aurato-viride, cupreo-micans, nitidissimum; capite fronte sat dense punctato; prothorace disco sparsim punctato et versus latera nonnihil transversim rugoso; clytris concoloribus dense punctatis; pedibus antennisque (clavis femorum 4 anticorum rufo-castaneis

exceptis) nigris, his (♀) dimidium elytrorum vix excedentibus; corpore subtus sub-nitido, subtilissime griseo-pubescente. Long. $19\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mpwapwa (E. Africa), (*Dr. Kirk*).

Head, prothorax above and elytra of a bright golden green, strongly shining, and, in certain lights, giving reddish coppery reflections. Head rather thickly punctured in front. Prothorax near the anterior margin smooth; with the basal constricted part transversely strigose; with the disk sparsely punctured (more sparsely in the middle), and towards the sides feebly wrinkled; with the medio-lateral tubercles obtuse, and the antero-lateral callosities strongly enough developed. Scutellum somewhat rugosely punctured. Elytra densely punctured, with the punctures somewhat less dense towards the base; apices rounded. Body underneath sub-nitid, with a faint greyish pubescence. Legs and antennæ black, with the thickened clavate portion of the four anterior femora reddish chestnut. All the femora provided with a tooth on the underside a little before the apex.

A second specimen, also a female, and of somewhat greater size (length 22 mm.), differs in colour only from the description given. In this specimen not a trace of green is visible; those parts which in the first specimen are golden green are here entirely of a coppery purple. Finding not the slightest difference in structural character to accompany this rather marked difference of colour, I am obliged to regard both specimens as specifically the same.

Philematium nitidipenne, n. s.

♀. *Æneo-viride*, nitidissimum; capite dense sub-rugoso punctato; prothorace dorso inæquali, transversim rugoso et inter rugas dense fortiterque punctato; scutello brevi, triangulari, sub-rugoso; elytris valde denseque punctatis, punctis postice minutioribus et sparsioribus; pedibus autennisque nigris (clavis femorum anticorum intermediorumque rufo-castaneis exceptis), tarsis supra griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 28 mm.

Hab. Nyassa (*Theilwall*).

Bright brassy green, strongly shining. Head thickly and somewhat rugosely punctured, with a small space on the vertex between the eyes almost impunctate. Prothorax with the posterior raised portion of the disk transversely rugose, with the intervals between the ridges strongly and densely punctured, with the anterior raised

portion of the disk less densely punctured and without ridges. Elytra thickly and strongly punctured, with the punctures gradually becoming smaller and sparser posteriorly. Body underneath brassy green, impubescent, scarcely punctured; abdomen with a golden tinge. Legs black, with the clubs of the four anterior femora reddish chestnut. The tarsi above with a greyish pubescence, which on the posterior tarsi is silvery. Prosternal process feebly obtusely tubercled and subvertical behind. Antennæ black, shorter than the body.

A single female example in the collection. The species is easily distinguished by the peculiar punctuation of its elytra. In no other species of the genus do we find the punctures anteriorly so strong, and posteriorly so sparse. The shortness of the antennæ (in the female) is also a very distinct character.

Callichroma fuligineum, n. s.

= *Callichroma abyssinicum*, Chev. MS.

Nigrum, subtus sub-æneum; antennis chalybeatis, articulis 3—6 interdum rufis; pedibus rufis, chalybeato-tinctis; capite rugoso-punctato; prothorace dorso regulariter et transversim strigoso; elytris opacis, nigro-fusco tenuiter velutinis; antennarum articulo 4o quam 3o vix breviori. Long. 15—23 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia and W. Africa ?

Prothorax regular, armed on each side with a sharp conical spine, the disc nude, sub-nitid, crossed by fine ridges running into each other, and all with a fairly regular transverse direction. Elytra dull, with a brownish black faint pubescence. Antennæ steel-blue, with sometimes the joints 3—6 reddish; with the fourth joint as long as (♂), or scarcely shorter than (♀), the third.

A species easily recognised by the regular transverse ridges on the whole of the upper side of the prothorax, and the dull brownish black colour of the elytra. Its structure brings it nearest, perhaps, to the North Indian *C. perlætum*, white. There are fourteen specimens in the Brit. Museum collection. Two specimens in Mr. Bates's collection are ticketed W. Africa, but Mr. Bates considers the correctness of this locality open to question.

HEXARRHOPALA (*Cleomeninæ*), n. g.

Head deeply enough concave between the antennal tubercles. Front declivous. Muzzle short. Eyes finely faceted, emarginate,

lower lobes somewhat rounded, upper lobes small, narrow. Antennæ (♀ ?) attaining the middle of the elytra; scape short, little thickened, joint 3 equal to 4 and 5 united, the rest gradually decreasing in length, joints 5—11 slightly dilated, 6th and 7th broadest. Prothorax cylindrical, longer than broad, with the sides nearly parallel, unarmed, very slightly constricted at the base; with a carina, strongly raised posteriorly, along the middle of the disk. Elytra with the sides nearly parallel; strongly punctured; apices broadly conjointly rounded. Femora pedunculate at the base, abruptly swollen into a short thick club at the apex. Abdomen with the first segment as long as the three following united. Sternal processes simple. Anterior cotyloid cavities closed in behind; the intermediate shut off from the mesothoracic epimera by the production forward of the antero-lateral lobes of the metasternum. The body, legs, and basal joints of the antennæ provided with long scattered hairs.

There can be no doubt that the place of this genus is in the group *Cleomeninæ*, from the other genera of which, it is, however, sufficiently distinct. It comes nearest, perhaps, to *Apiogaster*.

Hexarrhopala apicalis, n. s. (Pl. IX., figs. 3 and 3 a).

Nitida, sparsim ciliata; capite antennisque et corpore subtus nigris; prothorace supra rufo-testaceo, marginibus anticis posticisque nigris, disco sparsim punctato et in medio longitudinaliter carinato, carina postice valde elevata; elytris brunneo-testaceis, tertia parte apicali violacea, grosse sub-rugosoque punctatis, apicibus conjunctim late rotundatis; corpore subtus sparsim punctato; pedibus nigrescentibus, clavis femorum 4 anteriorum rufo-testaceis. Long. 12; lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Lake Nyassa (*Theilwall*).

The fronts of the four anterior tibiæ with a silky fulvous pile, the rest of the body almost destitute of pubescence beyond the rather long widely scattered cilia coming off from all parts. The four basal joints of the antennæ nitid and somewhat sparsely punctured, the remaining joints with a dull brownish black tomentum. The tibiæ carinate, with the intervals between the carinæ punctured.

The coloration of this species is extremely like that of the following little species which I am obliged to refer to *Apiogaster*.

Apiogaster similis, n. s.

Nigra, nitida, sparsim ciliata; prothorace in medio disci laterumque, elytris (sutura antice et tertia parte apicali, nigris, exceptis) et clavis femorum rufo-testaceis; capite subnitido, dense punctato; elytris sparsim punctatis, apicibus leviter sinuato-truncatis; antennis dimidium elytrorum vix excedentibus, scapo valde punctato et versus apicem breviter transversimque carinato. Long. 5; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

The prothorax across the middle above, and a broad vitta of each elytron extending from the shoulder near to the apical third, and there invading the whole width of the elytron, reddish testaceous; the clubs of the femora of the same colour; the rest of the body black.

In the situation of the lateral margins, and the enlargement behind of the elytra, in the form and punctuation of the head, in the width and strong punctuation of the metathoracic episterna, and in other characters, this species agrees with *A. rufiventris*, Perroud. It differs in colour, in the rougher scape, which bears two short transverse ridges on the inner side at the apex, in the stronger punctuation of the elytra, and in having the basal segment of the abdomen relatively shorter.

LAMIIDÆ.

STIXIS, n. g. (*Laminæ veræ*).

Head broadly and slightly concave between the antennal tubercles; front slightly convex, a little broader than high. Eyes emarginate, with the lower lobes rather short and oblique. Antennæ (♀) about as long as the body, with the scape reaching to about the middle of the prothorax, narrowly cicatrised at the apex, the cicatrix limited by a complete carina, with the third joint about equal in length to the scape, the fourth much shorter, the rest decreasing gradually. Prothorax broader than long, armed with a sharp spine on each side just behind the middle, strongly punctured above. Elytra much broader than the base of the prothorax, very strongly punctured, gradually rounded on the sides at the middle, strongly retracted towards the apex, where each is emarginate with the outer angle produced into a short blunt spine. Legs moderately long, with the femora somewhat thickened beyond the middle; with the intermediate tibiæ emarginate; with the claws of the tarsi divaricate. Prosternal process simple, arched in the middle: mesosternal process subvertical in front. Metasternum very short.

Two characters—the presence of a closed cicatrix on the scape of the antennæ, and the shortness of the metasternum—fix the position of this genus in Lacordaire's group *Lamiinæ veræ*. From *Velleda*, which it seems to approach most nearly, it differs chiefly by the broader front of the head; the shorter and more transverse prothorax, with the lateral spines slightly recurved and placed just behind the middle; the elytra much more strongly punctured; and the femora not carinate on each side below.

Stixis punctata, n. s.

Niger; capitis vertice et prothoracis dorso valde punctatis, et tenuiter griseo-pubescentibus; scutello griseo; elytris punctatis, punctis magnis, oblongis, sub-seriatim dispositis, singulis plaga triangulari laterali et fascia preapicali cinereis, apicibus emarginatis, angulis externis breviter spinosis; corpore subtus pedibusque tenuissime griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 10; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mpwapwa (E. Africa), ♀.

Front of the head with a few minute scattered punctures; the vertex rather strongly and sparsely punctured. Prothorax above rather densely punctured with deep strong punctures. Elytra with large oblong punctures arranged somewhat in rows, with the punctures at the base slightly asperate.

Idactus spinipennis, n. s.

Fulvo-brunneo-pubescentis; capitis vertice macula arcuata nigro-velutina; prothoracis disco trituberculato, in medio fusco-liturato; elytris basi asperatis, singulis prope basin crista sub-elongata fasciculoque pilorum et postice fasciculis pilorum tribus; apicibus subattenuatis et ad suturam spina obtusa brevi armatis; lateribus et disco inter cristas fusco-plagiatis; antennis corpore paullo longioribus, scapo crasso, obconico, apice intus asperato-cicatricoso, cicatrice sine carina, articulo 3o quam 4o sesqui-longiori; femoribus in medio incrassatis, tarsis anticis sub-dilatatis, et lateraliter sparsim fimbriatis. Long. 20; lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Banks of the Anseba River (Abyssinia).

Eyes with the lower lobes rather large. Prothorax with a strong and sharp tubercle on each side, and three tubercles on the disk, of which the median is a little stronger than the two anterior. Elytra somewhat asperate at the base, each with a slightly elongate crest, surmounted by a fascicle of hairs, on the middle of the disk near

the base, with a small tuft of hairs external to this crest, with three tufts of hairs posteriorly placed near the inner border of the postero-lateral fuscous patch. The apices somewhat attenuated, and each ending at the suture in a short blunt spine. The prosternal process slightly arched, and sending out a small angular process against the coxa on each side just at the commencement of the posterior declivity. The mesosternal process flat, and sending out a similar process on each side a little before its posterior extremity.

Idactus Ellioti, n. s.

Fulvo-griseo-pubescentis; capitis vertice macula arcuata nigro-velutina; prothoracis dorso in medio et lateribus pone tuberculos suf-fuscis, disco tri-tuberculato, tuberculo medio valde elevato, conico; scutello fusco, linea media fulva excepta; elytris basi fortiter punctatis, griseo-pubescentibus, plaga magna elongata utrinque fusca, supra in medio triangulariter valdeque emarginata; singulis prope basin crista fasciculoque pilorum, et postice fasciculis pilorum tribus; apicibus sub-oblique truncatis; antennis corpore paullo longioribus, scapo clavato ad apicem punctis paucis asperatis, articulo 3o quam 4o fere sesqui-longiori. Long. 17; lat. 6½ mm.

Hab. Madagascar (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

This has a strong general resemblance and a somewhat similar style of marking to the preceding. It differs, however, by the more clavate scape of the antennæ, the stronger median tubercle on the disk of the prothorax, the base of the elytra strongly punctured and less distinctly asperate, the apices somewhat obliquely truncate and without a spine at the suture. The sternal processes are somewhat similar in structure, and the anterior tarsi are slightly dilated and fringed. The eyes in this species are smaller than in the last, and are relatively of about the same size as in *I. tridens*, Pasc.

Idactus maculicornis, n. s.

Brunneo-pubescentis, fusco variegatus, capitis vertice macula arcuata nigro-velutina; prothorace lateraliter et in medio disci nigro-velutino-sub-maculato; scutello fusco; elytris fasciculis minutis pilorum dispersis, singulis prope basin tuberculo fasciculoso, apicibus rotundatis; antennis (♀) corpore vix longioribus, griseo pubescentibus fusco-maculatis, scapo sub-clavato, apice intus asperato, articulo 3o quam 4o paullo longiori; segmento ultimo dorsali abdominis fasciculis duabus pilorum fulvorum.

Hab. Mombas, E. Africa.

In style of marking and colour resembles the two preceding, especially the first, but the postero-lateral fuscous patch of each elytron is more broken up into line-like spots, which enclose two whitish spots. The present species is very distinct by the numerous very small tufts on the elytra, by the fasciculose tubercle instead of an elongated crest on each near the base, and by the apices of the elytra rounded off to the suture, and not furnished with a spine. The sternal processes have a structure similar to that in the two last species, and in *I. tridens*. The eyes are small.

Notwithstanding the marked structural differences between the three species just described, I feel compelled to place them in the same genus. Beyond having a longer third joint to the antennæ, they differ in no essential respect from *Idactus tridens*. I agree with Mr. Pascoe that the genera *Idactus* and *Oeox* are best placed near *Lasiopezus*. *Oeox*, in Gemminger's catalogue, is, without reason, placed as a synonym of *Acrocera*; so also is *Emphreus*—a very distinct genus which should, I think, be placed in the group *Barceinæ* near *Stenobia*. Judging from the description, (*Barceus*) *Sundewallii*, Fähr., must be extremely closely allied to, if not identical with, *Emphreus ferruginosus*, White.

Prosopocera antennata, n. s.

♀. Griseo-pubescent, elytris pallide brunneo irroratis, singulisque pōne humerum macula parva laterali nigro-velutina; pronoto antice rotundato, basi bisinuato, disco medio leviter inæquali, tuberculis lateralibus prothoracis sat validis, apice subobtusis; elytris humeris minute granulatis deinde sparsim punctulatis; antennis corpore vix æqualibus, articulo tertio quam scapo breviori. Long. 27; lat. 11 mm.

Hab. Yoruba (W. Africa), (*Capt. Moloney*).

Head with the front in its upper part flat or slightly concave, in its lower part somewhat convex, with a raised median line extending from base to vertex, with a transverse impressed line between the eyes above the antennal tubercles, and with two oblique nude lines on the basal part of the front. Eyes of moderate size, their lower lobes reaching a little more than half-way to the base of the mandibles. Pronotum with its front margin rounded, its basal margin bisinuate; with four transverse impressions, two of which, close to

the margins, are less distinct; of the remaining two that near the base is almost perfectly straight, while the anterior groove is very strongly bisinuate; disk somewhat uneven. Elytra with a grey pubescence mottled with pale brown; with some small granules on the base and shoulders, from thence very sparsely punctulate; each with a small velvety black spot placed close to the margin behind the shoulder. Body underneath and legs with a yellowish grey pubescence. Antennæ grey, with the third joint a little shorter than the scape, the fourth barely longer than the third, the fifth and following joints subequal.

In the Museum collection there are two specimens—one from Sierra Leone, the other from Old Calabar—which agree in the relative length of the third joint of the antennæ and other structural characters with the specimen just described, but differ by having two black spots (placed obliquely) on each elytron instead of one. For the present I regard these as forming a variety.

The three following species form a separate section in the genus *Prosopocera* characterised by having the horn of the head in the male coming off from the base of the front, and directed slightly upwards instead of downwards, and by having the two intermediate of the four transverse grooves of the prothorax almost directly transverse and parallel, instead of being more or less strongly bisinuate. The prothorax itself is proportionately somewhat shorter, with the pronotum less produced and less rounded in front.

Prosopocera aspersa, n. s.

Prosopocera schüppelii. Dej. Cat.

Picea vel rufo-picea; capitis fronte (σ) in medio excavata, cornu supra concavo subtus convexo, apice bifido; prothorace lateribus obtuse breviterque tuberculato, supra in medio et lateraliter albido-pubescente; elytris sparsim punctatis, maculis numerosis minimis aspersis, singulisque maculis quatuor majoribus (una basali, duabus ante medium oblique positis, quarta ad tertiam apicalem) albido-pubescentibus; antennis (σ) articulis tertio ad quintum incrassatis. Long. 18—22mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

Head in the male with an oval excavation in the front just above the horn, the latter also hollowed out at its base on the upper side. Lower lobes of the eyes not reaching quite half-way to the base of the mandibles; with a white spot behind the lower

lobe of each eye, and a few faint whitish lines on the front of the head. Prothorax with rather short and obtuse lateral tubercles vaguely pubescent on the middle of the disk, more distinctly pubescent on the sides. Elytra with numerous very small scattered white spots, and each with four larger whitish spots, of which one is at the base; two, the largest, are placed obliquely towards the side in front of the middle, and each encloses a nude spot; the fourth is at about the beginning of the apical third. Sides of the body underneath whitish. Legs and antennæ with a faint greyish pubescence.

Prosopocera cornifrons (Dej. Cat.), n. s.

Olivaceo-brunnea leviter griseo-pubescentibus; capitis fronte (σ) cornu armata, cornu apice bifido; prothorace lateribus sat valde obtuseque tuberculato; elytris sub-sparsim punctatis leviter griseo-pubescentibus maculis aspersis fulvido-albidis; antennis (σ) articulis tertio quartoque incrassatis; corpore subtus lateribus fulvido-pubescentibus. Long. 18—20 mm.

Hab. Senegal.

Head with the horn in the male concave above and bifid at the apex; with the front above the horn not excavated. Prothorax strongly enough tubercled at the sides, with the tubercles blunt at their apex. Elytra somewhat sparsely punctured; with a faint greyish pubescence, and with some small scattered, and a few larger somewhat obscure, fulvous white spots. Antennæ in the male not quite twice as long as the body, with the third and fourth joints thickened; with the joints from the fourth ringed with fuscous at their apices, for the rest greyish-pubescent.

Prosopocera Dejeani, n. s.

Prosopocera senegalensis, Dej. Cat.

Piceo-fusca, leviter et vage griseo-pubescentibus; capitis fronte (σ) cornu armata, cornu apice bifido; prothorace lateribus sat valde tuberculato, tuberculis apice obtusis et lateraliter sub-compressis; elytris valde punctatis, griseo vel albido vage pubescentibus; antennis articulis tertio quartoque (σ) incrassatis. Long. 20—25 mm.

Hab. Natal.

Pitchy brown. Head feebly rugosely punctured in front, with a whitish pubescence around the eyes, with the horn in the male bifid at the apex. Prothorax strongly enough tubercled at the sides, with the tubercles blunt at the apex and slightly compressed from before backwards. Elytra rather strongly punctured, with

a somewhat mixed pubescence of light grey and brownish grey, with one or two lighter coloured spots towards the sides anteriorly. Antennæ about half as long again as the body, with the third and fourth joints in the male thickened, with the joints from the fourth fuscous at their apices.

There are five specimens of this species in the Brit. Museum collection, but all in a more or less rubbed condition, so that I have not been able to satisfactorily describe the nature of the pubescence. The species seems to be closely allied to the last, from which it differs by its larger size, its much darker-coloured derm, its somewhat more strongly tubercled prothorax, and finally by having its pubescence pale grey or whitish, where in the other species it is fulvous.

Alphitopola octomaculata, n. s.

Rufo-brunnea, griseo-pubescent; capite partim, prothorace antice et vitta marginali elytrorum rufo-ferrugineo-pubescentibus; prothorace utrinque macula parva nigra; elytris singulis maculis tribus nigris—una humerali, secunda laterali, pone humerum, tertia dorsali, paullo ante medium. Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Lake Nyassa (*TheWall*).

Head with a pubescence partly grey, but mostly of a reddish rust colour. The front with a median raised line, the vertex with a transversely arcuate linear impression. Prothorax reddish pubescent in front of the middle, greyish pubescent behind the middle; the sides slightly rounded in the middle, each with a small rounded black spot. Elytra strongly and thickly enough punctured, with the punctures almost concealed by the close fawn-coloured pubescence; with a marginal reddish rust-coloured band, and each with three black spots, one above the shoulder basal, one below and a little behind the shoulder, the third on the disk a little in front of the middle; apices of the elytra rounded. Body underneath and legs with a greyish pubescence; the middle of the breast and of the abdomen pink-tinted owing to the red colour of the derm underneath. Last abdominal segment (σ) with a deep triangular emargination at the apex. Mesosternal process very feebly tubercled near its posterior end. Antennæ greyish-pubescent, a little longer than the body.

Alphitopola vitticollis, n. s.

Fulvo-brunneo-pubescent; capite linea mediana, elevata, nigra; prothorace vittis tribus niveis (vittis lateralibus ad oculos extensis);

scutello, macula ovali pone scutellum, et macula subovali (antice nigro-notata) singulo elytro ad medium niveis; elytris valde punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore subtus brunneo, pectore utrinque niveo-vittato; antennis fusco-ferrugineis tenuiter griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 13; lat. 4 mm.

Hab. L. Nyassa (*Theilwall*).

With a fulvous brown pubescence. Head with a longitudinal median raised black line; with an arcuate linear impression between the antennal tubercles; with the eyes large; with the palpi testaceous. Prothorax unarmed and slightly rounded at the sides; transversely grooved near the base and apex; with a median dorsal vitta, and a broader vitta on each side snow-white; the lateral vittæ produced to the eyes in front, and along the sides of the breast behind. Scutellum and an oval sutural spot adjoining it, snow-white. Each elytron, just in front of the middle, with an oval snow-white spot which is marked at its anterior end with a small round black spot; with a similar black spot at the side of each elytron behind and below the shoulder. Apices of the elytra rounded. Mesosternal process strongly tubercled. Antennæ reddish brown, with a faint greyish pubescence.

Alphitopola Pascoei, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 4).

Pallide-brunnea, tenuissime griseo-pubescentis; capite antice luteo-flavo-pubescente, linea mediana longitudinali elevata; prothorace medio disci sub-nitido, lateribus singulis vitta lutea, nigro-unipunctata; elytris valde punctatis, maculis tribus basalibus (una communi pone scutellum), fasciaque obliqua nigro-bipunctata utrinque ante medium, et macula utrinque versus apicem, luteis; apicibus rotundatis; pedibus antennisque brunneis. Long. 12 mm.

Hab. L. Nyassa (*Theilwall*).

Head with a buff yellow pubescence in front, with a raised longitudinal median black line, with an arcuate linear impression between the antennal tubercles. Prothorax unarmed and slightly rounded in the middle at the sides, with a transverse groove towards base and apex, each side with a luteous vitta marked near its middle with a minute black spot. Elytra strongly and somewhat sparsely punctured; with three luteous spots at the base—one behind and one on each side of the scutellum—of which the two lateral are each terminated anteriorly by a small black point; with, on each before its middle, an oblique luteous fascia extending from the margin inwards and backwards without reaching the suture, and marked with two small round black spots, one near its

lateral, the other near its inner end; with a luteous spot on each towards the apex; with the apices rounded. Mesosternum with a small conical tubercle. Legs and antennæ pale brown.

Phymasterna maculifrons, n. s.

P. lacteoguttatæ similis; indumento atro-fuliginoso vestita; albo-maculata; capite maculis sex—una vertice, una medio frontis, una singula gena, et una utrinque pone oculos; prothorace plaga alba utrinque; scutello albo-maculato; elytris maculis quinque et punctis duabus albis; antennis nigris, opacis. Long. 9—15 mm.

Hab. Madagascar.

Covered with a dull brownish black indumentum above, and with a greyish pubescence underneath. Head with a white spot on the vertex, a spot on the middle of the front, a transverse spot on each cheek, and a small rounded spot behind each eye. Prothorax with a white plaga on each side. Scutellum with a white spot. Elytra sparsely punctured, with the punctures concealed by the somewhat scaly pubescence; each with two points, one above, one below the shoulder, and five more or less rounded spots, white; of these spots the first is near the suture, and at a short distance behind the scutellum; the third, the smallest, is in a line with the first; the second, a little larger than the first, is on the side close to the outer margin; the fourth and fifth are placed, one behind the other, on the posterior half of the elytron, the fourth spot being the largest of all. Body underneath with a white spot on each side of the prothorax in front of the outer angle of the cotyloid cavity, a spot on each side of the mesothorax, a large oblong spot on each side of the metasternum, and a spot on each side of each of the first four abdominal segments.

From *P. lacteoguttata*, Casteln., differs by its somewhat narrower form, its much blacker indumentum, the white spots on the front and sides of head, and on the sides of the pro- and meso-thorax underneath, the scutellum with a white spot, and the spots on the elytra of relatively somewhat different sizes, with the first spot farther back from the scutellum.

Phymasterna obscura, n. s.

Piceo-fusca, griseo-pubescentibus; capitis fronte linea mediana elevata, vertice arcuato-impressa; prothorace obscure-fulvo-quadrivittato; elytris punctatis, griseo fulvoque pubescentibus; antennis griseo-pubescentibus, corpore duplo longioribus (♂), corpore paullo

longioribus (♀), articulo tertio quam quarto distincte longiori. Long. 14; lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Angola.

Head impunctate, with the front a little longer than broad, with a median raised line from base to vertex, the latter with a \cap -shaped impression. Prothorax almost impunctate, with the sides obtusely angulate in the middle; grey, with two fulvous vittæ along the disk, and one, broader, on each side enclosing one or two grey spots. Elytra punctured; with a lead-grey pubescence, interspersed with tawny; apices rounded. Body underneath and legs with a rather thin grey pubescence. Antennæ greyish pubescent, with the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth.

PLECTROSCAPUS (*Barceinæ*), n. g.

Head deeply and triangularly concave between the antennal tubercles; these very prominent and separated by a narrow channel at their base; front nearly flat, indistinctly marked off from the epistome, the latter with its inferior margin tri-sinuate. Eyes moderately large. Antennæ much shorter than the body: with the scape stout and somewhat deformed, narrow at the base, and prolonged at the apex on the dorsal side into a rather strong and sharp recurved spine; third joint shorter than the scape, nodulose externally at the apex; fourth joint a little longer than the third, thickened towards the apex; fifth and following joints subequal, fitting closely into each other, and of nearly uniform thickness throughout, with the exception of the last joint which narrows towards the apex. Prothorax about as long as it is broad in front, but shorter than its width at the base; provided on the middle of each side with a sharp and stout conical tubercle; and on the disk anteriorly with two very small and widely separated tubercles. Elytra with the shoulders each projecting forwards in an obtuse conical process; with a large obtuse hump or swelling on the disk of each elytron behind the base, with a feeble depression behind the hump; apices obliquely truncate, with the sutural angles dentate. Legs subequal; femora moderately stout, somewhat thickened towards the middle. Intermediate tibiæ deeply notched at about the middle of their length. Claws of the tarsi divergent. Prosternal process feebly arched, very narrow in the middle, widely enough expanded towards the posterior extremity. Mesosternal process rather narrow, gradually attenuated posteriorly, and truncate at its extremity.

This genus seems to be best placed near *Temnoscelis*.

Plectroscapus bimaculatus, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 5).

Fuscus, pube breve fulvo-brunnea obtectus; capitis prothoracisque lateribus et articulis basalibus antennarum subtus, cinereis; elytris sparsim punctatis, singulis macula nigro-velutina longepone medium. Long. 26 mm.; lat. 9½ mm.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Dark brown, with a short fulvous pubescence which, on the elytra, is mixed in places with grey. With the first three joints of the antennæ underneath, the pro- and mesosterna, and the sides of the head and prothorax ashy-grey. Elytra sparsely punctured; each with a distinct velvety black spot placed on a slight prominence at about the posterior fourth. Each of the first four abdominal segments with a small white pubescent spot on each side; the last segment feebly sinuately emarginate at the apex.

The unique specimen of this interesting species is probably a male; and the curious spur on the scape of the antennæ may, perhaps, be a sexual character.

Thylactus insignis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 6).

Fulvo-brunneo dense pubescens; capite supra macula spatulata nigro-velutina; elytris punctatis, dense brunneo-pubescentibus, lineis oblique transversis pallidioribus; singulis medio lateris plaga triangulari nigro-velutina; apicibus externe rotundato-explanatis et breviter nigro-fimbriatis. Long. 32; lat. 10 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (W. Coast of Africa).

Clothed with a thick fulvous brown pubescence, somewhat paler in parts. Head with a distinct velvety black spatulate spot above. Prothorax armed on each side with a strong and sharp tubercle, in front of which is an indistinct pale fulvous and slightly oblique vitta. Elytra, through the thick brownish pubescence, appearing finely and sparsely punctured; with a paler pubescence forming on each three oblique lines, of which one from behind and below the shoulder curves upwards and backwards on to the disk, the remaining two, straight and almost directly transverse, placed one behind the other on the posterior fourth; with a triangular velvety black plaga at the margin on the middle of each side; apices somewhat truncate near the suture, externally broadly rounded, slightly dilated and fringed with short black hairs. Antennæ with a greyish brown pubescence, with the scape somewhat fuscous underneath.

This species is more robust and more thickly pubes-

cent than *T. longipennis*, Pasc., and is distinguished further by the spatulate black spot on the head, the pale transverse lines on the elytra, the black spots at the sides triangular in form, and the apices of the elytra more rounded externally.

Psathyrus longipennis, n. s.

Brunneo-ferrugineus, tenniter fulvo-pubescens; prothorace cylindrico, latitudine vix longiore, minutissime et crebre punctulatis; elytris elongatis, fulvo-brunneis, minute denseque punctulatis, singulisque lineis duabus longitudinalibus elevatis, apicibus acuminato-rotundatis; femoribus compressis; antennis longissimis, scapo brevi, crasso, ad apicem cicatricoso, cicatrice transversim rugosa, articulis a tertio sub-asperatis. Long. 19 mm.

Hab. Madagascar.

Head with the front rectangular and divided by a deep median groove. Eyes with the lower lobes somewhat rounded, with the upper lobes sub-approximate above. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, and not narrowed in front. Elytra very long, with two feebly raised lines on the disk of each. Femora compressed, narrowed to a knife-like edge on the upper side, and rounded below; with the anterior femora shorter and deeper, and concave in front. Antennæ very long, with the scape rather short and thick, and provided with a transversely rugose cicatrice at the apex; the cicatrice limited by an incomplete but distinct carina, external to which is a second shorter carina enclosing a small depression.

This species differs from *P. aspericornis*, Chev.,—the type of the genus, and the only known species,—by its shorter and somewhat differently shaped prothorax, by its much longer elytra, and by its eyes more approximate above. It agrees with it in the form of its head and eyes, in the structure of its cotyloid cavities, and in other important respects. The cicatrice of the scape bears the closest resemblance in the two species, and is of a kind quite peculiar to this genus, though no mention of it is made by either Thomson or Lacordaire.

Docus, n. g.

♂. Head moderately retracted, concave between the antennal tubercles, with the latter sub-prominent, with the front rectangular. Eyes emarginate, their lower lobes sub-ovate, reaching scarcely

half-way to the base of the mandibles. Antennæ a little longer than the body, with the scape rather stout, elongate, reaching beyond the middle of the prothorax, with the third joint scarcely as long as the scape, with the fourth and following joints gradually diminishing in length. Prothorax sub-cylindrical, as long as broad, armed with a strong tubercle on each side just behind the middle. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, slightly and gradually narrowed up to their posterior third, and from thence more abruptly narrowed to the apex. Legs of moderate length, with the femora very stout and fusiform, the posterior a little longer and stouter than the anterior. Intermediate tibiæ entire. Claws of the tarsi divergent. Sternal processes simple, very feebly arched. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

This genus must, I think, be placed near *Planodema* in Lacordaire's group *Theocrinæ*. Its unique species has somewhat the appearance of a *Monohammus*, but is easily distinguished by its long scape destitute of a cicatrice, its stout fusiform femora, its divergent claws and entire intermediate tibiæ.

Docus femoratus, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 7).

Griseo-brunneo pubescens; prothorace supra vittis tribus obscuris fulvis; elytris punctatis, singulis plaga obliqua pone medium et maculis nonnullis dispersis cinereis, apicibus rotundatis. Long. 17; lat. 5½ mm.

Hab. Masai (H. C. V. Hunter, Esq.).

With a greyish or yellowish brown pubescence. Head and prothorax impunctate; the latter with a few minute glossy granules on the disk, and with three rather obscure longitudinal fulvous vittæ. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra densely enough punctured, brownish pubescent, with a small black spot on each side of the scutellum, and each with an oblique ashy patch at about the middle, as well as some small scattered spots of the same colour; apices rounded. Body underneath and legs with a nearly uniform fulvous brown pubescence, with a minute whitish spot on each side of each of the first four abdominal segments. Antennæ with the joints from the third fuscous at their apex, pale grey at their base.

Eumimetes johannæ, n. s.

Olivaceus, griseo-fulvo-pubescens; prothorace dorso in medio valde et subasperato punctato; elytris valde punctatis, pube pallide fulva passim densiore, et ferrugineo-brunnea mixta; corpore subtus

pedibusque æqualiter pubescentibus; antennis griseis, articulis a tertio apicibus fuscis. Long. 16; lat. 7 mm.

Hab. I. of Johanna.

Derm olive-green, clothed with a dense pale fulvous pubescence. Head very sparsely punctured with the punctures almost entirely concealed by the pubescence. Prothorax with the pubescence thick and uniform in front and behind, and interrupted across the middle of the disk by numerous strong and somewhat asperate punctures. Scutellum transverse, truncate behind. Elytra strongly and rather thickly punctured, with the punctures stronger and somewhat asperate towards the base; with the pale fulvous pubescence, owing to the somewhat irregular distribution of the punctures, denser in some places than others; with three or four very obscure rust-brown spots or bands on each elytron. Body underneath and legs with a nearly uniform fulvous grey pubescence. Antennæ scarcely longer than the body (♂).

This species has the size and general form of *E. sparsus*, Klug., with the sides of the prothorax a little more strongly tubercled. It may be easily distinguished by its difference of colour and punctuation.

SORIDUS, n. g.

Head broadly and slightly concave between the antennal tubercles; front transverse; eyes subdivided, lower lobes small. Antennæ a little longer than the body, with the scape rather short and stout, the remaining joints slender, with joints 3 and 4 subequal, each much longer than the scape; the fifth a little longer than the scape, the rest slightly and gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax longer than broad, unarmed at the sides, with its greatest width at about the anterior third, and from thence gradually narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; with the pronotum produced and rounded in front. Elytra at the base a little broader than the prothorax; posteriorly scarcely narrowed; broadly sub-truncate at the apex. Intermediate tibiæ entire; claws of the tarsi divergent. Prosternal process simple, rather narrow in front, dilated posteriorly. Mesosternal process with an obtuse tubercle near the middle of its length. Anterior cotyloid cavities placed far enough back from the anterior border of the prothorax, slightly angulate on the outside. Intermediate cotyloid cavities open on the outside.

The species on which this genus is founded must be withdrawn from *Xylorrhiza* to which it has little resem-

blance, and from which it differs by distinct structural characters. The genus seems to have no near affinities, but it will be best placed, I think, in Lacordaire's Section A, of the group *Niphoninae*. The anterior coxal cavities are separated from the front border of the prosternum by a longer interval than is the rule in this group.

Soridus biapicatus, Chev.

Xylorrhiza biapicata, Chev., Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1857, p. 82.

Chevrolat has described the prothorax as at least twice as long as broad, but in this he erred, for I find, on measurement, that it is not quite half as long again as the width at the base.

STATHMODERA, n. g.

Head concave between the antennal tubercles; the latter slightly prominent, with their anterior apical border entire; front higher than broad, with its lateral borders almost parallel. Antennae a little longer than the body, sparsely setose underneath; with the scape rather stout, this and joints 3 and 4 subequal, the rest gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax slightly rounded at the sides; unarmed; marked above with deeply impressed longitudinal lines. Elytra strongly and serially punctured; retracted posteriorly; with the apices narrowly truncate, and each armed at the outer angle with a very strong spine. Femora sub-clavate; the posterior not surpassing the fourth abdominal segment; intermediate tibiae emarginate; claws of the tarsi divergent; the two basal joints of all the tarsi marked with a feeble longitudinal dorsal groove, and armed above at their distal extremity with some slender spines. Intermediate cotyloid cavities closed on the outside. Sternal processes simple.

From the characters of the two small species comprised in this genus, the latter must, I think, be placed in the group *Ptericoptinae*.

By the twelve longitudinal deeply impressed lines on the pronotum, and the slender spines at the dorsal extremity of the two basal joints of the tarsi, the two species now described may be easily identified.

Stathmodera lineata, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 8).

Fuscus; capite, vitta utrinque prothoracis et maculis nonnullis elytrorum fulvo-pubescentibus; prothorace pone apicem et ante

basin transversim bi-impresso; dorso lineis longitudinalibus duodecim sat profunde impressis; elytris valde crebreque et seriatim punctatis, punctis sub-oblongis; apicibus angulis externis valde spinosis; pedibus dense punctatis; antennis fuscis, scapo dense punctato. Long. 7; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Prothorax above with twelve nearly parallel longitudinal lines, and with four transverse impressions, two near the base and two anteriorly. Elytra with closely approximated rows of very strong and somewhat oblong punctures; with a pubescence almost limited to six or seven fulvous spots on each, four of which are placed obliquely at about the apical third. Abdomen with the posterior border of the first, and spots at the sides of all the segments, fulvous.

Stathmodera aureicornis, n. s.

Prothorace vitta lata fulva utrinque; dorso lineis duodecim longitudinalibus sub-parallelis, lineis transversis anticis obsoletis; elytris minus valde punctatis, lateraliter utrinque uni-carinatis, griseo-pubescentibus, regione suturali antice et fascia obliqua sub-media suf-fuscis; antennarum articulis basalibus sub-aurato-pubescentibus. Long. 8; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

From the preceding differs by the broader fulvous vitta on each side of the prothorax; the longitudinal lines of the pronotum less parallel, the anterior transverse lines less distinct, the most anterior being almost absent; the elytra with a greyish pubescence, the punctures seen through which appear much smaller and the rows less approximate; the punctures on the less pubescent fuscous region near the suture appearing large enough; each elytron with a slightly sinuate carina beginning a little behind and below the shoulder, and extending to near the base of the external spine. Antennæ with a somewhat golden metallic pubescence on three or four of the basal joints. (In fresh specimens this pubescence would probably be seen to extend to nearly all the joints.)

AMPHISTYLUS (*Spalacopsis*), n. g.

Differs from *Spalacopsis* by the following characters:—

Head more elongated. Antennæ shorter than the body (♀?), destitute of long hairs or cilia, almost glabrous, the basal joints only with a very short close pubescence; the scape not reaching to the anterior border of the prothorax, the third joint distinctly longer than the scape, and nearly three times as long as the fourth

joint, this and the following joints subequal or gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax and elytra equal in width at their bases. Elytra conjointly acuminate at the apex, not in the least divergent.

Type:—*Amphistylus Pauli*, Fairm.

Tetraglenes Pauli, Fairm., Comp. Rend. Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belgique, tom. 28, p. LXXVII.

Spalacopsis Pauli, Fairm., Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, 1887, p. 345, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Hab. Zanzibar, Nyassa.

This species is very interesting as carrying to the greatest known extent amongst Longicornia that peculiar modification of the head in which the front forms with the upper side a very acute angle, and in which the eyes are simple and placed far back from the insertion of the antennæ.

In the British Museum collection there is a single specimen from the Nyassa region.

Nupserha Kirki, n. s.

Elongata, flavo-testacea; capitis fronte subtiliter infuscato, vertice nigro-vittato; prothorace lateribus subparallelis, pone apicem et ante basin transversim sulcato, disco nigro-vittato; elytris nigris, lateribus antice et macula pone medium flavo-testaceis, singulis quadri-carinatis (margine et sutura inclusis) intervallis valde et seriatim punctatis, apicibus sub-oblique truncatis, angulis externis acutis, angulis suturalibus dentatis; antennis nigris, corpore fere æqualibus (♂), corpore brevioribus (♀). Long. 18—20 mm.; lat. 4½—5 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Mpwapwa, E. Africa (*Dr. Kirk*).

Head with the front slightly infuscate and strongly and rather closely punctured, with the vertex more sparsely punctured, and with two black vittæ meeting between the eyes. Prothorax strongly and rather sparsely punctured on the middle of the disk, almost impunctate towards the sides; yellowish testaceous, nitid, with two comma-shaped black spots (‘’) on the anterior part of the disk. Elytra black, with the shoulders, the sides anteriorly, and a discal spot on each behind the middle yellowish testaceous; each with two distinct carinæ in addition to the raised sutural and marginal edges; with a single row of punctures between the marginal and infero-lateral carinæ, with two rows of strong punctures between the infero- and supero-lateral carinæ, and with two less distinct rows of smaller punctures between the supero-lateral and sutural

carinæ. Body underneath and legs yellowish testaceous, sub-nitid, and almost impunctate. Antennæ black.

Two specimens, a male and a female, in the collection. The female specimen differs a little in colour from the male. The whole of the front of the head, with the exception of the epistome and labrum, is black, the vertex is wholly black, and there is a very broad black band along the disk of the prothorax from base to apex.

Phytœcia basalis, n. s.

♂. Nigra, tenuiter griseo-pubescentis et sparsim setosa, elytris tertia parte basali fulvo-testacea, sub-nitida, femoribus et basi abdominis rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque valde sparseque punctatis, hoc lateraliter rotundato; scutello griseo; elytris subseriatim foveolata-punctatis, disco antice convexo postice subdepresso, apicibus sub-truncatis; antennis corpore vix æqualibus. Long. 22; lat. 6½ mm.

Hab. Natal.

Black, with a faint greyish pubescence. Head and prothorax sparsely and strongly punctured, the latter rounded at the sides. Elytra with about the basal third yellowish or fulvous-testaceous, and sub-nitid, the remainder black; with the whole provided with large foveolate punctures arranged in fairly regular rows; with the punctures becoming small and very sparse at the apex. Body underneath and legs with a somewhat denser greyish pubescence. Abdomen at the base with a reddish tint. Femora, except at the base, reddish. Claws of the tarsi appendiculate. Antennæ scarcely as long as the body, black, with the first six joints more or less grey.

This species, while very distinct, does not offer characters sufficiently strong to justify its separation into a distinct genus. It differs from the robuster forms of *Phytœcia* by its much stronger punctuation, the appendiculate claws of its tarsi, and its obsoletely grooved intermediate tibiæ. From the genus *Blepisanus*, to which it shows some affinity, it is excluded by the form of its antennæ (not thickened to the apex), by its laterally rounded and somewhat globular prothorax, and by its more convex elytra.

Note.—In referring the (*Lamia*) *ænea* of Parry to the genus *Domitia* of Thomson, I suggested that this species might be identical with either *D. viridipennis*, Chev., or *D. lupanaria*, Thoms. I have since, through the kindness of Mr. Fry, been enabled to examine the type of *D. ænea*, and I find that it is quite distinct from *D. viridipennis*. A comparison of the two may prove useful.

In *D. ænea* the prothorax is provided with two obtuse and rather feebly raised tubercles on the anterior part of the disk; the elytra are highly polished, brassy black, and each furnished with twelve rows (including the short sutural row) of somewhat feeble punctures; the femora are somewhat reddish brown.

In *D. viridipennis*, the prothorax is without dorsal tubercles, the elytra are highly polished, green, each with twelve rows (including the sutural row) of much stronger punctures. The legs, like the rest of the body and the antennæ, are black with a faint greyish pubescence.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

- FIG. 1. *Hercodera fasciata*.
 2. *Hypargyra cribripennis*.
 3. *Hexarrhopala apicalis*; ♂ a, side view of prothorax.
 4. *Alphitopala Pascoei*.
 5. *Plectroscapus bimaculatus*.
 6. *Thylactus insignis*.
 7. *Docus femoratus*.
 8. *Stathmodera lineata*.